

Safety Data Sheet



Section 1 - Identification of the Material and Supplier

Product Name: Copal Spray
Product Code: LF9
Product Use: Lubricating Gear Grease
Supplier: Oil Intel Limited
56 Whakatu Road, Whakatu
Hastings 4172
NEW ZEALAND
Phone: +64 (06) 871 53 25
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EMERGENCY

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 0800 734 607 (New Zealand)

Chemical Nature:

Creation Date: December 2013

This Version Issued: July 2018 and is valid for 5 years from this date.

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Statement of Hazardous Nature

This product is classified as: Dangerous in accordance with Directive(s) 67/548/EEC with amendments and/or 1999/45/EC with amendments. **Symbols:** F+, Xi and N. Extremely Flammable, Irritant and Dangerous for the Environment.

R-Phrases: R12, 38, 51/53, 67. Extremely flammable. Irritating to skin. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

S-P Phrases: S2, 16, 23, 29, 37, 46, 51, 61. Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from sources of ignition – No smoking. Do not breathe spray. Do not empty into drains. Wear suitable gloves. If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid release into the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety Data Sheets. Pressurized container; protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C. Do not pierce or burn even after use. Do not spray on a naked flame or any other incandescent material.

Physical-Chemical Hazards: Aerosol – pressurized container. This product contains a flammable component.

Environmental Properties: Should not be released into the environment. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredients	CAS No	Conc, %	Symbol	R-Phrases
Hydrocarbons, C ₆ , isoalkanes, <5% n-hexane		<60	F,Xn,Xi,N	R-11,38,51-53,65,67
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	<15		
Zinc alkyldithiophosphate	68649-42-3	<5	Xi,N	R-38-41,51-53

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary slightly. Minor quantities of other non-hazardous ingredients are also possible.

Phone: | +61 (03) 9861 8668

Poisons Information Centre: 13 11 26 from anywhere in Australia, 0800 764 766 in New Zealand

The SWA TWA exposure value is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that may be equalled (but should not be exceeded) for no longer than 15 minutes and should not be repeated more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The term "peak" is used when the TWA limit, because of the rapid action of the substance, should never be exceeded, even briefly.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

General Information: IN CASE OF SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT CONDITIONS, CALL A DOCTOR OR EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Inhalation of vapours in high concentration may cause irritation of the respiratory system. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Skin Contact: Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Irritating to skin.

Eye Contact: Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids. Keep eyes wide open while rinsing.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

Special Hazards: Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Most vapours are heavier than air. They will spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Flash back is possible over considerable distances. Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot. These may be highly dangerous if inhaled in confined spaces or at high concentration.

Extinguishing Media: Suitable extinguishing media are water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide and ABC powder. Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Fire Fighting: In the event of a fire and/or explosion, do not breathe in fumes. Use personal protective equipment. In the event of a fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool containers/tanks with water spray. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Accidental Release: Use personal protective equipment. Remove all sources of ignition. Heat, flames and sparks. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from upwind of spill/leak. Pay attention to flashback. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. Most vapours are heavier than air. They will spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local/national regulations. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate cans. Do not stick pin or any other sharp object into opening on top of can. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling: To avoid ignition of vapours by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Use only in an area containing flame-proof equipment. Use only in an area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation. Wear personal protective equipment. Prevent the formation of vapours, mists and aerosols. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Do not breathe vapours or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Beware: Aerosol is pressurized. Keep away from direct sun exposure and high temperatures. Do not open by force or throw into fire even after use. Do not spray on flames or red-hot objects. There is a hazard associated with rags, paper or any other material used to remove spills which become soaked with product. Avoid accumulation of these: they are to be disposed of safely after use. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Design installations (machinery and equipment) to prevent burning product from spreading (tanks, retention systems, interceptors (traps) in drainage systems).

Operate only on cold and degassed tanks in ventilated premises (to avoid risk of explosion). Do not use compressed air for filing, discharging or handling. Empty containers may contain flammable or explosive vapours. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Provide regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing. Ensure the application of strict rules of hygiene by the personnel exposed to the risk of contact with the product. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the day. Wash hands with water as a precaution. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Avoid extended and repeated contact with the skin as this may cause skin conditions, which may also be aggravated by minor injuries or by contact with soiled clothing. Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with the skin, especially with used or waste product. Do not use abrasives, solvents or fuels. Do not dry hands with rags that have been contaminated with product. Do not put product contaminated rags in work-wear pockets.

Storage: Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. For safety reasons in case of fire, cans should be stored separately in closed containments. Avoid strong oxidising agents.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Respiratory Equipment: **AS/NZS 1715**, Protective Gloves: **AS 2161**, Occupational Protective Clothing: **AS/NZS 4501** set 2008, Industrial Eye Protection: **AS1336** and **AS/NZS 1337**, Occupational Protective Footwear: **AS/NZS221**

Exposure Limits: Oil mist: 10mg/m³ for 15 minutes. Oil mist: 5mg/m³ for 8 hours.

DNEL Worker (Industrial/Professional)

Chemical Name	Long Term Systemic Effects
Hydrocarbons, C ₆ , isoalkanes, <5%, n-hexane	13964mg/kg/bw/day - Dermal 5306mg/m ³ – Inhalation

DNEL Consumer

Chemical Name	Long Term Systemic Effects
Hydrocarbons, C ₆ , isoalkanes, <5%, n-hexane	1377mg/kg/bw/day – Dermal 1131mg/m ³ – Inhalation 1301mg/kg/dw/day – Oral

Engineering Measures: Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits. When working in confined spaces (tanks, containers, etc.), ensure that there is a supply of air suitable for breathing and wear the recommended equipment. The product should not be allowed to enter drains.

General Information: Protective engineering solutions should be implemented and in use before personal protective equipment is considered.

Respiratory Protection: When using a mask or half-mask, use a respirator with a vapour filter (EN 14387) – Type AX. The use of breathing apparatus must comply strictly with the manufacturer's instructions and the regulations governing their choices and uses.

Eye Protection: If splashes are likely to occur, wear safety glasses with side-shields.

Skin Protection: Wear antistatic boots, long sleeved clothing, fire/flamm resistant/retardant clothing and impervious gloves. Extended and repeated contact with skin can cause skin ailments which may be aggravated by minor injuries or contact with soiled clothing.

Hand Protection: Wear hydrocarbon-proof gloves made from fluorinated or nitrile rubber. Please observe the instructions regarding the permeability and breakthrough time which are provided by the supplier of the gloves. Also take into consideration the specific local conditions under which the product is used, such as the danger of cuts and abrasions. If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the EC approved gloves.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties:

Physical Description & Colour: Black aerosol

Odour: Characteristic odour

Boiling Point: No data **Pour Point:** No data

Flashpoint: <0°C

pH: No data

Density: 780kg/m³ at 15°C

Water Solubility: Insoluble and immiscible

Solubility in Organic Solvents: No data

Explosive Properties: May form explosive mixtures with air

Coeff Oil/Water Distribution: No data

Autoignition Temperature: No data

Kinematic Viscosity at 40°C: No data

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: The product is stable under recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to Avoid: Heat (temperatures above flashpoint), sparks, ignition points, flames and static electricity.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidising agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Incomplete combustion and thermolysis may produce gases of varying toxicity such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, various hydrocarbons, aldehydes and soot.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Skin Contact: Irritating to skin. Characteristic skin lesions (pimples) may develop following prolonged and repeated exposures (contact with contaminated clothing).

Inhalation: Inhalation of important concentration of vapour or aerosols may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

Sensitization: Not classified as a sensitizer.

Hazardous Ingredients:

Hydrocarbons C₆, isoalkanes, <5%, n-hexane:

• LD₅₀ 5000mg/kg (Rat) ORAL

• LD₅₀ 3000mg/kg (Rat) DERMAL

• LC₅₀ (4h) 20mg/kg (Rat) INHALATION Zinc alkyldithiophosphate:

• LD₅₀ 3000mg/kg (Rat) ORAL

• LD₅₀ >2000mg/kg (Rat) DERMAL

Special Effects: This product is not classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic nor does it present any known or suspected reproductive hazards. Contains a known or suspected reproductive toxin.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Acute Aquatic Toxicity Component:

Hydrocarbons C₆, isoalkanes, <5%, n-hexane:

Toxicity to Algae

• EC₅₀ (72h) (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*) 55mg/L **Toxicity to Daphnia**

and Other Aquatic Invertebrates

• EC₅₀ (48h) (*Daphnia magna*) 3.87mg/L **Toxicity to Fish**

• LC₅₀ (96h) (*Oryzias latipes*) 1mg/L Zinc alkyldithiophosphate:

Toxicity to Algae

• EC₅₀ (72h) (Algae) 2mg/L

Toxicity to Daphnia and Other Aquatic Invertebrates

• EC₅₀ (48h) (*Daphnia magna*) 5.4mg/L **Toxicity to Fish**

• LC₅₀ (96h) (Fish) 4.5mg/L

• NOEC (28d) (Fish) 1.8mg/L

• **Mobility:**

- **Air:** The product evaporates readily.

- **Water:** The product is insoluble, and floats on water.

- **Soil:** Absorbs into soil.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal: Should not be released into the environment. Dispose of in accordance with the European

Directives on waste and hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. According to the European Waste Catalogue, Waste Codes are not product specific, but application specific. Waste codes should be assigned by the user based on the application for which the product was used.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

New Zealand Regulatory Information:

HSNO Approval Number HSR002605
HSNO Group Standard Lubricants (Low Hazard) Group Standard 2006

HSNO Classification

6.3 - SKIN IRRITATION - Category B
6.4 - EYE IRRITATION - Category A (Irritant)
9.1 - AQUATIC ECOTOXICITY - Category D

Section 16 - Other Information

This MSDS contains only safety-related information. For other data see product literature.

Acronyms:

ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (7 th edition)
AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
SWA	Safe Work Australia, formerly ASCC and NOHSC
CAS number	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
Hazchem Code	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services especially fire-fighters
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NTP	National Toxicology Program (USA)
R-Phrase	Risk Phrase
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons
UN Number	United Nations Number

THIS MSDS SUMMARISES OUR BEST KNOWLEDGE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY HAZARD INFORMATION OF THE PRODUCT AND HOW TO SAFELY HANDLE AND USE THE PRODUCT IN THE WORKPLACE. EACH USER MUST REVIEW THIS MSDS IN THE CONTEXT OF HOW THE PRODUCT WILL BE HANDLED AND USED IN THE WORKPLACE. IF CLARIFICATION OR FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO ENSURE THAT AN APPROPRIATE RISK ASSESSMENT CAN BE MADE, THE USER SHOULD CONTACT THIS COMPANY SO WE CAN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FROM OUR SUPPLIERS. OUR RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRODUCTS SOLD IS SUBJECT TO OUR STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS, A COPY OF WHICH IS SENT TO OUR CUSTOMERS AND IS ALSO AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

Please read all labels carefully before using product.

This MSDS is prepared in accord with the SWA document "Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals - Code of Practice" (December 2011) Copyright © Kilford & Kilford Pty Ltd, October, 2015. <http://www.kilford.com.au/> Phone (02)9251 4532

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